thing even to the dotting of an "i," or crossing of a "t." He thought that no prepared report would be made on the bill by the committee, the bill itself standing for a report. The Democrats will offer to allow the Republicans a week in which to submit their views, either in the form of a bill or report. It is not believed that the Republicans will consent to a report upon the bill to-morrow, and this may interfere with the Democratic programme and delay the reporting of the bill. The Democratic members of the committee do not attempt to conceal the feeling they have that the called for to-morrow morning at the same time that committee meets is antagonistic to the benefit of of the features of the bill. It is said to be unlikely that any members of the finance committee will attend the caucus. Friday morning Chairman Voorhees gave notice of a meeting of the full committee for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. "It was not understood last evening." said a member of the tariff subcommittee, "I got a notice of the caucus at the same hour, which I cannot regard any other way except as very strange. Of course I shall not attend the caucus; not that I am unwilling, because I believe if we should go into caucus and all would agree to abide by it, that there would be few, if any, changes made in one bill. A few men interested in one or two particular items could not expect to sway the other forty.' It is probable that whether the bill is ordered reported to the Senate or not, that the bill as submitted to the full committee to-morrow will be made public during the day. It is said by a member of the committee that several important changes have been made in the bill as it came from the House. A large number of minor changes also have been made, including changes from specific to advalorem rates.

What the Populists Will Do. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The Populists of the House regard the action of the St. Louis convention upon the Wilson bill as an indorsement of their attitude toward the measure. Said Jerry Simpson to-day: "We said from the start that we would not vote for the bill unless the income tax were attached to it. Until that was added, as the Record shows, we refrained from voting to make a quorum. The income tax is the saving clause of the bill, because it is a step towards free trade, being direct taxation. We believe in free trade and we do not believe in this tariff for revenue idea. Before we can get free trade the system of indirect taxation must be abolished. The tariff for revenue is a tax on what the people consume. We do not believe in a protective tariff either. The laboring man oes not need protection. He has the means to protect himself if we would only realize Labor is the only wealth in the country; there is no such thing as stored up wealth.' Representative Pence, of Colorado, reiter-ated the statement that the third party members had voted for the Wilson bill because of the income tax. He said: "If i is returned to the House without the income tax clause, the Populists will vote

SITUATION IN CONGRESS.

Bland Determined to Continue His Fight-Proposed Change in Rules. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- The battle over

the Bland seignlorage bill will go merrily on in the House this week. Despite the many reverses Mr. Bland has met in his attempts to secure a quorum, he is as determined as ever to fight it out on this line If it takes all winter. If he does not succeed, however, in the course of a few days, it is not probable that the Speaker and his associates on the rules committee will permit his bill to longer block the path of business. As the opponents of the measure have now adopted an open filibustering policy a rule will be formulated by the committee on rules to-morrow to prevent this and bring of Labor. Mr. Arthur said: "I have noththe vote down directly to Mr. Bland's motion. A caucus will be held to-morrow night or Tuesday to consider the question of an amendment to the rules which will either give the Speaker the power to count a quorum or place it in his power to compel a member to vote, with the alternative of fining him. While it would seem from the number who signed the caucus call (116) that a majority of the Democrats favor some method of preventing filibustering, some of the leading members do not desire to push such a modification of the rules at the end of this long fight. With eighty majority, they think they should first vindicate their ability to extricate themselves from the present humiliating position, and after-wards, they argue, the events of the past two weeks would furnish ample justification for such a modification of the rules. The butlook for the week is, therefore, full of contingencies. The struggle over the Bland bill may drift into a big parliamentary contest over a change in the rules, in which event there will be some bitter opposition manifested from the Democratic side, especially if the proposed rule contemplates lodging in the Speaker's hand the power to count a quorum. Pending the result of the silver fight, the Democratic opponents of the measure, no matter what they may favor with regard to a change of the rules as an abstract proposition, will contest anything which is designed to lessen their powers of obstructing the seigniorage bill. If the silver bill is gotten out of the way be-fore the end of the week the contested election cases and appropriation bills will fol-

The Senate has made but little progress during the past two weeks in its efforts to clean up the calendar in advance of the forthcoming discussion of the tariff bill. The Hawaiian resolution introduced by Senator Turple and the Stewart bond resolution are undisposed of, the pending motion on the latter being to refer to the committee on finance, which will probably be done. with little, if any, more speech making. The speech on Hawailan affairs, of which Senator Turple has given notice, is as yet undelivered, but it is understood that he will make an effort to get the floor during the present week. It is probable that the report of the committee on foreign relations, to be made on Monday, concerning the diplorelations between the United States and Hawaii, under Senator Morgan's resolution, will cause more or less debate; and, even though the tariff bill should not get into the Senate during the week, there need be no surprise if there should be more or less reference in the Senate to that subfect. It bids fair to be a busy week and one of varied interest.

THE QUINCY SCANDAL.

Testimony Concerning the Letting of a Printing Contract.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. - The printing committee of the Senate to-day continued the investigation of irregularities in the letting of the contract for printing the Patent Office Gazette.

The testimony of C. E. Darby, who was acting chief clerk of the Patent Office at the time the printing bids were received. was first taken, and was designed to show that there was no chance for them to have been inspected after they were received and before they were officially opened. The bids were placed in Mr. Darby's hands when first received. He testified that he was present when the bids were opened, and he stated the differences in the amounts of the bids. The difference, he said, was about \$1,-700, but the National company agreed to do the whole work within the limit of the appropriation, which would save \$50,000 additional, computing from the last year's work. William E. Curtis, of the Chicago Record, author of the accusing newspaper article, testified that the article was not the outgrowth of a purpose to attack Mr. Quincy. He stated that he had satisfied himself of

the credibility of the charges. Joseph B. Marvin, ex-chief of the draughtmen division in the Patent Office, who was the next witness. He testified from typewritten notes. It had been his duty to pass upon the work done on the Patent Office Gazette. He detailed the shortcoming in the character of the work and the delay in its delivery after the change from the Norris-Peters company to the National company. At the request of Commissioner Seymour, Marvin was asked whether he knew of any presents from the Norris-Peters company to employes in the Patent Office. Witness said he had received two books from Peters. Upon Mr. Peters's death his daughters had given witness a lamp on the following Christmas, wishing to remember their father's friends. Mr. Frazier, upon the occasion of the wedding of witness, had given him a clock, and, with his wife, was a guest at the wedding. The committee will continue its investigation on Monday.

IT'S QUITE A PROBLEM.

And the Treasury Expert Thinks He Has the Only Solution.

Washington Special to Pittsburg Dispatch. Thousands of inquiries have been made in all parts of the country in regard to the process by which the computers of the Treasury Department reached the "upset price" of the 5 per cent, bonds to make them equivalent to the government to a 3 per cent. bond. It will be remembered that the "upset price" of the bonds sold

chased, and which it was assumed would make it equal to a 3 per cent bond for ten years, the interest to be paid semi-annu-

inquiries at the Treasury Department have developed the curious fact that a clerk named Lantz is the repository of the secret of the rule by which the computation is made, and that Mr. Lantz will not 'give it away." He declares he worked twelve years to discover an infallible rule by which this computation could be made, and that he does not propose to present it to the public gratis. Mr. Lantz is sure that the problem is beyond the mind of the ordinary mathematician, and he wants to be alone in his glory. The question arises, if no other clerk of the Treasury Department would solve the puzzle who knows that Lantz is right?

The problem may interest the lightning calculators of Pittsburg. The only information vouchsafed as a starting point is that a 5 per cent. one-hundred-dollar bond to run ten years, the interest payable annually, must be sold at \$117.17 to make it equivalent to a 3 per cent, bond for ten years, the interest payable annually, and that if the interest be paid semi-annually the bond must be sold for 117.223.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- F. G. Borman, of South Bend, is at the Johnson, and J. W. Hellyer and wife, of Galion, O., are at the Howard.

HE DEFIES THE JUDGE

Sovereign Regards Himself Sovereign to the Federal Court.

He Boastfully Announces He Will Violate Jenkins's Injunction - Chief Arthur's Reply to the K. of L.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 25.-George W.

Howard, vice president of the American Railway Union, organized a branch with 175 members this afternoon. The general executive board of the Knights of Labor and Gen. J. B. Weaver were present. After the organization Weaver and General Master Workman Sovereign made short speeches. In reference to the injunction against him by Judge Jenkins Mr. Sovereign said: "I am going to Winona, Wis., to-night, and will speak there Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday I shall be in St. Paul and Minneapolis to talk to the Northern Pacific employes, and as sure as there is a God in Heaven I will violate that injunction of Judge Jenkins. It is infamous and an outrage on all workingmen. He would be a poor representative of organized labor who would not have the backbone to do what he pleases against this disgrace, and would deserve the condemnation of all honest workingmen. Who is Judge Jenkins, anyhow? Simply a man with a soul to damn

let him serve his process.' The speech caused a great sensation in the meeting, but was received with great applause. Only 150 people were in the hall when these words were said, the great majority of the audience having gone home just before the election of officers of the

and a posterior to kick. I fear no courts.

If there is a United States marshal here

Chief Arthur Talks Back. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 25 .- P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was asked to-day if he had anything to say in regard to the proposed investigation of his record by the Knights ing to do with the Knights of Labor, nor they with me. By the Des Moines dispatch, to which you have referred, I see that they say that I am responsible for the failure of their strikes since 1884. I find it diffi-cult to understand how I can possibly be considered responsible for the results of their strikes, since the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has never had anything to do with any of their strikes. Neither have the Knights of Labor had anything to do with any of the strikes of the brotherhood. I am certainly not responsible to them, or to any one except the brotherhood for my doings, nor do I intend to be held responsible. If they want to investigate let them go ahead. They are welcome to investigate me all they please. "They say you pay taxes on \$171,000 worth of property and also own railway stocks, and that they want to know how you accumulated this property.' "Yes, I see they do. I do not know what means they have of knowing anything about my private affairs." "Do you wish to say anything on that

subject?" "No; that has nothing to do with the matter. I think that all I need say is that we have nothing to do with the Knigths of Lobor and are not responsible to them, and if they want to investigate us they are welcome to do so at any time."

Strike at Chicago. CHICAGO, Feb. 25 .- At a labor meeting to-day it was decided to call out the men of the allied building trades now employed on the Stock Exchange Building in support of the carpenters, who have been on strike for some time. The carpenters refused to accept a reduction to 25 cents per hour, and have seriously interfered with work on the building. A number of personal encounters have occurred, and further trouble is anticipated, as the scope

of the strike is enlarged. HOWL FROM ST. LOUIS.

Grain Receivers Complain of Discrimination by Railways.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.-The grain receivers of St. Louis are getting ready for a concerted movement against what they declare is unjust discrimination against them in favor of points further east. The Commission Merchants' Protective Association has been appealed to, and the complainants have also framed an appeal to the transportation committee of the Merchants' Exchange, which is now considering the

charges. A prominent trader, and one of the agitators of the present movement, says: "The discrimination against this market is due to the tactics of the railroads entering here. The railroads bringing in the corn from the West have given rates on through billed grain that offer very material advantages to shippers who bill indirect to Eastern, Southeastern and Southern points. Not only do the Western roads share their earnings with the Eastern and Southeastern lines to make a reduced rate through, but they also allow their cars to go through, and thus save the shipper billing through the expense of transferring at this point. These advantages enjoyed by through shippers enable them to pay prices for grain to the Western dealer that prohibit ship-

ments to this market.'

Cornell's President Says There Is No Effort to Hush Up the Affair.

THE ITHACA OUTRAGE.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 25.-President Schurman, of Cornell, says: "It has been the policy of Cornell University to teach the students not as schoolboys, but as men. They are answerable to the law for their conduct, and the civil authorities have for years past understood that no immunity was expected or desired by the university dismissed by Commissioner Seymour, was authorities for students guilty of violating the law, or of conduct unbecoming men or gentlemen. This policy has resulted in a very high standard of character and conduct among Cornell students, and this reputation cannot be wrested from them by the act of one or more individuals, whether members of the university or not, who are responsible for the deplorable occurrences of last Tuesday night. The report that the university was attempting to hush up the affair is utterly false.'

In regard to the disappearance of Dingens, Miss Eugenia, his sister, says that her brother reached home on Thursday, and, accompanied by his mother, went East, where a sister is to undergo a surgical operation. He will return to Ithaca immediately and prove an alibi. Coroner Brown says he is sure he is on the right track of one student, but he must have more evidence before making any arrests.

Colonel Young Released.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.-General Ruger has finally interfered in the bitter con-tention waging between Colonel Graham, commandant of the United States army forces at the Presidio, here, and Lieutenant Colonel Young, a veteran cavalry officer, under Graham's command. In accordance with General Ruger's order Colonel Young, who has been a prsoner at his quarters for over two weeks, has been given his free-

It was reported to the police last night | a little sled is used which is so novel and that a mean reaming at Ivo. 320 East St. | simple in construction, and affords such fawas 117.223, the lowest price at which a Clair street, had been badly bitten by a mous sport on the steep mountain roads, ten years' bond at 5 per cent. could be pur- dor late in the afternoon.

AGAINST LARGE ODDS

Brave Fight of British Marines with Slave Dealers.

Details of the Battle in Africa Show the Natives to Have Been Crafty and Many in Number.

LONDON, Feb. 25 .- Further details of the disaster to the British force in its encounter with the slave dealers on the west coast of Africa have been received here from Bathurst, the capital of the British colony, Gambia. The British troops numbered 220 men. They had destroyed the strongholds, Kembujeh and Mandina, and were returning to the Kembujeh creek for the purpose of re-embarking, when they were ambushed near the mouth of the creek. There had been no signs of an enemy, and the attack was most sudden and unexpected. The British had entered into a perfect trap, and were surrounded on every side. A fusillade was directed upon them from all directions. In spite of the suddenness of the onslaught and the terrible fire to which they were subjected the sailors, encouraged by the heroic efforts of their officers, tried to make a stand. The attempt was useless, as the enemy maintained their well-directed volleys. The peril of the British was extreme. To remain there meant the total destruction of the force. Amidst a hallstorm of bullets, and with their officers and comrades falling dead, dying or wounded all about them, they were compelled to retreat. So great was their danger and so ferocious the attack of the enemy that the British were unable to rescue the bodies of Lieutenant of Marines Francis W. Hervey and of eight others who had been killed. It was only with the greatest difficulty that they were able to save the wounded. In their retreat they were forced to abandon their field piece and 6,000 cartridges, all of which fell into the hands of the enemy. On the arrival of the news at Bathurst the war vassels Aviso and Alecto were dispatched to the scene of the disaster and attempted to land a party at Condjor. The enemy, however, were prepared for their arrival, and as soon as the attempt to land was made opened up a heavy fire, which compelled the party to retire. The Alecto thereupon returned to Bathurst for rein-

Situation at Pernambuco.

arrival of these soldiers.

forcements. Three hundred men of a West

ers will be resumed immediately upon the

regiment are expected at Bathurst and the expedition against the slave deal-

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.-The British steamer Moonstone, which arrived last night from Pernambuco, sailed from that port on Jan. 26. Captain Laverick brings no news of a special nature and had nothing new to say concerning the state of affairs at that port. The city, as already reported, is still under martial law. The torpedo boat Destroyer was the only war vessel in the inner harbor, the rest of the fleet having gone south some time previously. The people dare not openly express their opinions on shore, being fearful of arrest by the authorities. The prisons are already full of prisoners arrested for talking in the streets and with others who appeared to take sides with the rebels. Previous to the fleet starting south all the laborers, 'longshoremen and others were seized and put on board these vessels to man them. There had been no conflict on shore. Business was fair. The people are anxious for speedy settlement of the war one way or another.

Gale Strikes the Irish Coast. LONDON, Feb. 25.-The transatlantic gale struck the coast of Ireland to-day with great violence. The Holyhead packet boat, with 1,184 sacks of mail for the Lucania, was an hour and a half late in crossing the channel. This delayed the Lucania's departure until 2:15 p. m. The Lucania met the full force of the gale in the Irish sea, and proceeded against a head storm. Seven hundred passengers aboard a tender were unable to approach the Servia until the latter was harbored.

Brazilian Rebels Defeated. RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 25 .- The vanguard of the loyal forces ander General Hipolito attacked the rebels near Dom Pedrito and defeated them. Sixty-three of the insurgents were killed. A detachment of the government army has been dispatched to engage the rebels under General Travares, who are in the vicinity of Puntas de Santa

FOUND STANDING UPRIGHT.

Body of a Chicago Capitalist Recovered from Cedar Lake.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KNOX, Ind., Feb. 25.-Yesterday morning, while crossing Cedar lake, six miles south of this place, Philip Anthony, a capitalist of Chicago, fell in an air hole and was drowned. His body was recovered today at 1 o'clock, standing upright in seventeen feet of water. Anthony was a brotherin-law of George W. Scoville, who defended Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield, and was drowned while on his way to Scoville's house on the opposite side of Cedar lake.

In Danger of the Rabies.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 25.-John Jones, one of the best-known farmers in Delaware township, residing north of this city, near Eaton, has placed himself under treatment with Dr. E. J. Puckett to prevent the development of hydrophobia. Several months ago Jones had a favorite dog that died with the disease, but not until he had bitten a horse, a sheep, two other dogs, a hog and a lamb. Each one of the animals acted like the dog and died at intervals. Last week the horse became ill. In administering medicine Mr. Jones was compelled to put one hand in the horse's mouth It was soon discovered that the animal had hydrophobia and he was killed. Last Friday small sores began to appear on Mr. Jones's hand. He then remembered having put his hand in the horse's mouth The animal's gums were covered with saliva and some of the poisonous matter touched an abrasion of the skin of Mr. Jones's hand. His symptoms are danger-

Farmland Booming. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FARMLAND, Ind., Feb. 25.-Last summer buildings were erected at Parker, near here, for the removal of a furniture factory from Bellefontaine, O. From some cause the machinery was never put in running order, and since that time the buildings have remained vacant. It was learned yesterday that a new company had been or-ganized, composed of moneyed men from Bellefontaine, O., and Portland, Muncie and Indianapolis, and the factory will be put in operation within ten days. It will employ about two hundred hands. A brick and ornamental tile factory has also been located there, with a making ca-pacity of 50,000 brick and tile per day. Daniel Martie, of Winchester, heads the company. Four fine business blocks are under construction and about twenty contracts for dwelling houses.

Glass Works Shutting Down,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Feb. 25 .- The Hartford City Glass Company has given out that within a few days it will close down its thirty-six-pot furnace. The force was reduced one-half since the closing down of its sixty-pot tank a few days ago. Five hundred men are thrown out of employ-ment. Other factories in the belt, aggregating two hundred pots, will shut down in a few days.

Charged with Horse Stealing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 25 .- A horse and buggy stolen from Dr. Hutchings last Thursday have been recovered. Lon Paxton, a young man who resides near Darlington, is in jail charged with the theft. He had traded horses with an un-cle living near Lebanon, at which place Paxton was arrested.

Indiana Notes.

There was a double funeral at Muncle vesterday. Two children of Charles Deny were buried in one grave. "Buck" Stanley, a reformed drunkard, closed a ten days' temperance meeting in Muncle Saturday night. He was assisted by J. W. Heath and Wm. Hayse, Over three hundred persons signed the pledge.

A Young Canadian Habitan Boy's Sled.

Harper's Young People. Among the young habitan boys of the mountainous district of Quebec, Canada, that I am certain its introduction to the will be played on Wednesday.

boy and girl readers of Harper's Young People will be heartily welcomed. Any boy can construct one in a few moments, and the cost is practically nothing.

A smooth stave from a barrel having been procured, an upright bunk about twelve inches high is securely nailed to it. On the top of this bunk a seat is nailed. This may be also a piece of barrel stave

about fifteen inches long. The sled is now

Now for a slide down some small hill to begin with. Seated on the bunk seat, both hands holding the ends of the seat, and both feet touching the snow to help balance the little craft and to steer it, away you go. such an exciting run, such fun, so easily guided and controlled, no danger, for a firm pressure of the feet on the snow brings the little craft to a standstill at will, and as it weighs but a pound, it is so easily carried up hill.

I have seen these little sleds used by boys and girls of five or six years of age on the roughest and steepest mountain sides on the snow crust, and they were always under such perfect control that I never heard of an accident. Twenty or more of these little craft can be made from one barrel with a pound of

VERY COLD WEATHER

three-inch nails.

Low Temperature in New York State and New England.

Thirty-One Degrees Below in Maine and Twenty-Two Below in the Catskills -Heavy Snowfalls in the South.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.-The cold snap which set in the night before last and beat the record for this winter shows no disposition to leave. It appears to have a grip upon this vicinity. Everybody supposed that it would moderate during the day. It did, but so slight was the moderation that it was almost imperceptible. During the afternoon the mercury fell again, and by 8 o'clock it stood 10 degrees above zero.

Reports from New England and all along the Atlantic coast tell of severe cold and snowstorms. At Augusta, Me., the temperature was the lowest of the season today, touching 26 degrees below zero. At Waterville it was 31 below.

A dispatch from Catskill, N. Y., says intensely cold weather has prevailed in that section of the Hudson valley during the past forty-eight hours. Yesterday the temperature there was 12 degrees below zero at daylight, and it scarcely got above zero all day. On the Catskill mountains it was 22 degrees below. This morning it was 14 degrees below zero in that village and 26 degrees below in the mountains. There is much suffering among the poor. It is feared that the cherry and peach crops have been ruined. The first snowstorm of the season struck the southern New Jersey coast this afternoon. The wind had been blowing with great velocity from the northeast all day. At 6 o'clock several inches of snow had

Baltimore reports that that section was visited this afternoon and to-night with the worst snowstorm of the winter, and in so far as the quantity of precipitation within the same space of time, the worst that city has seen for years. The snow began falling at 2 p. m. and by 6 o'clock was three inches deep on the level. It continued snowing until 11 o'clock, when the temperature rose and a fine rain is now (midnight) falling. The weather greatly interfered with all the rapid-transit railways, the cable lines being rendered practically useless. Augusta, Ga., reports that there are about five inches of snow and sleet all over that city and vicinity. In some places sheds and roofs have been crushed in by the weight

upon them and goods of merchants damaged. Northern trains are delayed. Snowstorm in Texas. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.-Reports from sec-

tions of Texas and Arkansas indicate that a snowstorm has prevailed there for the past twenty-four hours or more. At Temple, Sherman and Fort Worth the snowfall is the heaviest in over a decade. Several inches of snow has fallen in Kansas, and in some of the adjoining States, and in Indian Territory the cold is intense. Trains in Texas have been delayed in consequence of the storm, and some apprehension is felt by the cattlemen, who fear the storm may result disastrously to their herds. In the Seminole Indian reservation the bodies of Joseph Add, a negro, and two half-breed Indians have been found in the woods, frozen stiff. They were hunting, and, being caught in the blizzard of several weeks ago,

Sleighing at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25 .- The heaviest fall of snow of the winter was experlenced last night and to-day. Beginning about midnight, it snowed steadily until late this afternoon, and since then fine snow has been falling. Street-car traffic was badly disorganized this morning. Cars have been running irregularly on a few lines, and others have been abandoned. The snow is about ten inches deep and ex-tends over southern Middle Tennessee, being heaviest south of Nashville, as the snow blizzard came from the south. The streets were alive with sleighs to-day.

The "Beautiful" at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.-Louisville experienced the heaviest snowstorm of the season to-day. Snow began falling at an early hour this morning and continued throughout the day without cessation. At midnight the storm had about exhausted it-self, and between eight and ten inches of

snow had failen. To-Day's Forecast. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- For Indiana-Fair, preceded in the early morning by snow flurries in the southeastern portion;

warmer; variable winds. For Illinois-Fair; warmer; variable For Ohio-Snow will continue to-night and Monday morning; probably fair Monday afternoon; warmer; north winds, becoming variable.

Local Observations. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 25. Time. | Bar | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Fre. 7 A. M. 30.44 11 | 75 N'east. Pt.cloudy 0.00 7 P. M. 30 20 31 68 North, Cloudy. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 32; minimum temper-

ature, 9. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, Feb. 25, 1894: Tem. Normal..... 0.13 Mean..... Departure from normal...... -14 -0.13Excessor deficiency since Feb. 1 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 '144 '0.12

Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official, United States Weather Bureau.

CORBETT ILL.

The Champion May Not Be Able to Go to Florida to Stand Trial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 .- James J. Corbett, the world's champion, was to have left this afternoon for Jacksonville, Fla., to stand trial for violating the laws relating to prize fighting in his recent fight with Charley Mitchell. After the performance in the Madison-square Garden, last night, for the benefit of the poor, Corbett complained of feeling ill. To-day he was taken sick, and is consequently confined to his bed with a fever. While his indisposition is not thought to be very serious, it is sufficient to delay his intended trip to Florida, possibly until too late to appear for trial. The trial is set down for Wednesday morning. An effort will be made to have Corbett there in time.

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., Feb. 25.-A letter has been received from Mrs. George K.

Probably Mythical Millions.

Duckworth, of Cincinnati, by a relative, stating that they hope soon to come in possession of the estate of their grandfather Thielkeld, who died in England without heirs, leaving an estate valued at \$50,000,000. Most of the heirs to this vast fortune live in this city and county. Murder at Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.-Jacob J. Nave, a West-end tough, was shot and mor-uilly wounded by John Lemon, in his saloon

on Griffiths avenue, this morning. Nave

Lang was also shot by Lemon, but only

afternoon. Affred

slightly injured. Lemon is under arrest. Showniter Still Ahead. NEW YORK, Feb. 25 .- The sixth game in the match for the chess championship between A. B. Hodges and Jackson W. Showalter was completed to-day. The game resuted in a draw. Score now is: Showalter, 2; Hodges, 1; drawn, 3. The seventh game Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AFTER THE STORM.

Pathos Among Survivors on the Sea Islands After the Hurricane. Joel Chandler Harris, in Scribner.

"Were many lives lost around here?" an old man was asked. He stood with his hands folded in front of him and his eyes seeking the ground. If he had held his faded and flabby hat in his hands his atti-tude would have been that of the peasant in Millet's picture of the Angelus. He stood stock still, his bare feet placed close to-

"He gone deaf, suh," said a woman standing near. She touched him gently on the arm, and instantly he was alert. The question was repeated.

'Were many lives lost around here?" "Oh, 'yes, suh; 'bunnunce." His voice sounded as if it came from far away. "How many "One, two, t'ree-" he held up the fingers

of one thin hand. "Mebby se'm. Mebby I'em. Enty?" He turned to the woman to confirm his figures, but she merely smiled. "We no count dem," he went on, shaking his head and shutting his eyes. "Dee gone." Then the old man relapsed into his former attitude. His eyes sought the ground, his hands clasped in front of him, his bare feet close together. The woman who had spoken for him formed part of a little group standing near. She was rubbing the head of a four-yearold pickaninny. "How many children have you?" she was

"T'ree, suh. Two boys; one lil' gal." "Were any of them drowned?" "How dee gwan drown, suh?" she answered, laughing. The intonation of her voice was indescribable. "I up'd de tree," she said after a pause, with a gesture that explained how she saved them. "Dee choke —dee strangle—I up de tree." The woman turned and pointed to another woman who was standing apart by the water's edge, looking out over the lonely marshes. "She los' dem chillun, suh. She have trouble." But what this woman said did not run in the direction of grief. "I glad to God I got

She Wore the Wrong Dress.

Kate Field's Paper. In view of the embarrassing mistakes so frequently made by strangers during the course of their first season in Washington, it would not seem out of place to have an inspector of costumes attached to the staff of White House employes, after the manner of the august personage who measures the length of trains and pronounces upon the costumes of ladies to be presented at the Queen's drawing rooms. An instance to prove that such a necessity exists, occurred during the last administration at one of the White House luncheons, and covered the unfortunate woman most concerned with a confusion so intense that the entire pleasure of the meal was not only spoiled for herself, but for the other ladies, through their sympathy with the sufferer. The offender, who was the wife of a new Congressman from a rural district, came in just before the hour announced for the luncheon, when the other guests had assembled. As she threw aside her outer cloak there was a perceptible sensation, as the newcomer was in evening costume with flowers in her coiffure. It did not take her long to appreciate the situation, but retreat was out of the question as the discourtesy to the President's wife would have been too great. There was nothing to do but brave it out with the mortifying consciousness that she had made a grievous blunder.

A New Science.

A well-known medical man was busy in his office when a patient called upon him. who had a peculiar and interesting malady. "Doctor, my arm twitches and aches all the time; I can feel the pain to my finger ends," he said, presenting a stump of an arm grown from a shoulder for an in-'How did you lose your hand and arm?" asked the doctor.

"It was blown off in a mining accident."
"You are troubled this way often?" "Constantly, doctor. I can at this mo-ment feel the fingers of my lost arm contracting with pain."
"I don't doubt it," answered the doctor. calmly; "you must dig up the arm and have it burned, then you will not suffer any

"Doctor, you are making fun of me." "I never was more earnest in my life." "I cannot find my arm. It is somewhere in Montana, returned to dust by this time." "If that were the case your arm would not ache. As soon as that member is en-tirely decomposed you will lose the sense of pain. That is why I said it should be There are sympathetic magnetic chords connecting it with your physical system; when every vestige of it is destroyed it will become a part of your astral body, and give you no pain. The man walked thoughtfully away, and a visitor in the doctor's office asked: "Doctor, is that superstition?"

Effect of Massage on the Muscles.

way: it is science."

"No," said the doctor, in a convincing

New York Commercial Advertiser. 1. Massage, when applied upon a muscle in a state of repose, increases its resistance to work and modifies its fatigue curve by retarding the manifestation thereof. 2. The beneficial effect of massage is within certain limits in proportion to the duration of its application. Beyond these limits there is not obtained any further increase in the production of mechanical work. 3. Massage can hinder in muscles the accumulated effects of fatigue proceeding from the effects of work when not sufficlent intervals of rest have been allowed. 4. The various maneuvers of massage act with different intensity upon the aptitude of muscles for work. Percussion and friction are inferior to petrissage and to mixed mas-

5. In muscles weakened by fasting we can, by means of massage, notably ameliorate their resistance to work. 6. Upon muscles fatigued or weakened by a cause which acts upon the whole muscular system, such as prolonged walking, loss of sleep, loss of food, excessive intellectual work, etc., massage exerts a restorative influence which brings back to them their power of doing a natural amount of work. 7. The beneficial effects of massage upon the phenomena of muscular work are no longer produced when it is applied upon a muscle in which the circuation of blood has been suppressed.

The Dignity of Housekeeping. American Woman.

I believe myself that a large class of American women are shockingly enervated by the irresponsibility of apartment and hotel life and overindulgent husbands. It is a great pity some strong-lunged, silvertongued orator does not rise up and preach to them of the dignity, beauty and impor-tance of housekeeping after the old-fashioned hand-made method. It is the noblest and most womanly occupation on earth. The domestic machine is infinitely more complicated than any electrical apparatus, more powerful than a Corliss engine, and unless properly handled, is as deadly as a circular saw. To run one smoothly and safely is a prouder mission than writing a book. converting heathen or advancing the cause of political equality. Why the profession has fallen into contempt, when it calls into play so many high and handsome talents, I fail to understand. I suppose Bridget holds the key of the situation and no one has courage to break the lock. Some of David Dudley Field's Friends.

Harper's Weekly.

When last I saw Mr. Field I asked him who impressed him as the greatest man of his time. He at once replied, "Lincoln." Then he went on: "Lincoln was the most-sided man I think I ever met. Webster, Clay, Calhoun and others were great men in their way, but Lincoln was great in a multitude of ways. There seemed hidden springs of greatness in this man that would spring forth in the most unexpected way. and even the men about him were at a loss to account for the order of the man's ge-

Mr. Field smiled when Horace Greeley's name was mentioned. "He was a very great man in some ways," said Mr. Fleid. "and a very weak one in others. He was almost as many-sided as Lincoln himself. and was a wonderful combination of goodness and weakness. He was my friend for many years, and my coworker in helping to nominate Lincoln, but his own nomination in 1872 struck me as the grotesque ending of a movement that promised much. As President he would have been used by selfish men for their own ends."

Here Mr. Field took up General Grant. "I knew Mr. Grant well," he said, "though not overintimately. For Grant the soldier I had the highest admiration, and watched his career with appreclative interest. He was a great general, but I always held that he was unsuited for the office of President. since his education and training were not such as to fit him for the office under the boys who throw snowballs since his education and training were not

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND To-morrow Night And Wednesday afternoon and evening, first ap-

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25c. Lower floor, children, 25c, adults, 35c.

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trying conditions that then existed. It afterwards transpired that I was in the main right.' "Samuel J. Tilden," Mr. Field went on, 'was my friend and neighbor for many years, and I have always believed that Mr. Tilden and the people of this country were wronged by the decision of the electoral commission. Personally I held close and friendly relations with Mr. Tilden. His was one of the keenest analytical minds ! have ever known, and his capacity for politics as well as real statesmanship was remarkable." I asked Mr. Field to what he attribute

his remarkably good health in his advanced "First, a good constitution, and, second, hard work," was the quick reply. "Hard work, my young friend, never killed any one. Idleness has slain its thousands. Then, again, exercise has helped me. I have never allowed a day of my life to pass-hot, cold, wet or dry-without walking several miles in the open air. Cabs and street cars I cannot abide. As for eating and drinking

icy to agree with me." The Optimistic Mirror.

I follow no special rule. I take what

like and let the rest alone. I find that pol-

New York World. All ye, especially if ye be women, get a "cheerful looking glass." There is all the difference in the world in looking glasses. It may be in the manufacture, and it may be in the Eght and position. The Idler thinks all three have a part in it. Often and often everybody has looked upon themselves in a pale, bluish glass, which gave a gray pallor to the countenance, turned brown hair mouse color, made white teeth look yellow and turned blue eyes into fishy grayness. Out with it! Experiment with curtains, shades and hangings, different lights, positions and glasses until you find one which gives back a healthy, natural glow, makes eyes grow bright and reddens coral lips, turns the sallow skin a mellow white and

makes one say inwardly as they turn away, "I'm not so bad looking after all." Henry Receives a Rebuke. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Henry!" Yes, your Excellency? "I notice in the newspapers a statement that the forthcoming Indian budget estimates the deficit at 350,000 lakhs of rupees." "It's the same in this country, your Ex-

"What do you mean, Henry?"
"The only difference, Mr. President, is that in the United States the deficit shows a lack of dollars. "Henry, I wish to strongly impress upon your mind the fact that it is the presidential prerogative to joke on serious sub-jects. Don't make it necessary for me to allude to this again.'

They Need Pie.

Philadelphia Times (Dem.) The fact appears to be that the Democratic party in this State is sharing in the general conditions of business throughout the world, it is going through a period of liquidation. It seems safe to assume from last Tuesday's returns that it has about got down to bed rock, which is a good place from which to begin to build up again, The judicious distribution of postoffices would no doubt promote this process wonderfully, and it must be hoped that the country editors will not lost their courage.

Movements of Steamers. QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 25.-Passed: Servia, from New York, for Liverpool. HAVRE, Feb. 25.-Arrived: La Champagne, from New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 25 .- Arrived: La Bourgogne, from Havre.

One of Time's Changes.

Atchison Globe. The boy who used to be able to mold a snowball until it was as hard as a bullet and throw it with unerring force and aim